BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, THE NEWS BOWERY THEATRE, Bosicy-Lang or Lyons-Tight

NATIONAL THEATER. Chatham street-Pizarro-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Middy Ashone-Domestic Economy-Evening-Hope of the Family.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Tacaday, June 27, 1834.

To the Public.

The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America. The Daily HERALD circulates nearly sixty thousand

ebests per day. The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun-Sey-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

per week. The aggregate issue of the Herarn establishment is

about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over meente millions of sheets per annum.

Matis for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—SOLTION FOR EUROPE.
The Royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Harrison, will leave Jersey City to morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Live

The European mails will close in this city at half past ten a'clock in the morning.

The WERKLY HERALD, (printed in French and Roglish,)

will be published at half past nine o'clock in the morn ing. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:-

The News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation papers on various subjects, including a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee in favor of repealing the duty on railroad iron, the subject of the slave trade and slavery in this country was brought up. Mr. Clayton reported his bill for the suppression of the slave traffic in American vessels. A synopsis of its provisions, which are as stringent as the most zealous abolitionist could desire, is given in the report of the proceedings. It was stated that the measure had received the appro val of every member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the memorial of certain citizens of Boston for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law elicited a very forcible speech from Mr. Jones of Tennessee, who characterized the motives of the petitioners as unholy and tending to break down the constitution and degrade the South. He identified the movement with the address recently is sued by the anti-Nebraska members of Congress and commented severely upon the consequences both. It would seem that the anti-slavery element are rapidly combining for an onslaught on that provision of the law providing for the rendition of Mr. Chase gave notice that he would ask leave to-day to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in he Territories. The debate was very generally participated in. Mr. Dixon has the floor to-morrow, and will probably let us have a little light as to the

In the House, on a motion to go into committee on the bill appropriating ten million dollars for carrying out treaty stipulations with Mexico, Mr. Benton brought forward his motion of inquiry into the alleged violation of the privileges of the House in the concocting of the famous Gadsden treaty. The points made by Mr. Benton were embraced in a series of resolutions, which may be found in the telegraphic report of the proceedings. The Speaker. however, being unable to perceive the existence of any question of privilege in the position assumed, overruled the motion, and the House went into committee. At this point of the proceedings, Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the task of pushing t'w bill through has been committed, moved to an end, thus opening the discussion. Mr. Benton began the debate with a powerful speech against the measure, in which he showed the worthlessnesof the territory acquired, the exorbitant price paid for it, and the fraud that had been practised by endeavering to make the people believe that the government is liable for the depredations of the Indians on the frontier by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and the abrogation of which is made an offset for the ten million dollars donated to Santa Anna. As to the conduct of the administration in presenting a demand for so large a sum of money on such short notice, he likened it to the highwayman's summons to "Stand and deliver!" Mr. Bayly replied to the remarks of Mr. Benton. The discussion bids fair to prove the most interesting of the session.

origin of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

THE CHOLERA. There were three cases of Asiatic cholera in this city yesterday reported to the Alms House. The first was Mary Kennedy, an Irish woman, who died at No. 36 Pearl street. A duplicate was sent in to the Commissioner in regard to this case from the physicians; one pronouncing the cause of death cholera morbus, and the other calling it Asiatic cholera. The next case was Henry Weissenborn, a German, who died at No. 268 West Thirty-ninth street, and the third, Jane Lowrie, an Irish girl who died in the afternoon at the Cholera Hospital in Franklin street.

The report of the health officer of Brooklyn, shows that during the past week there have been twelve deaths of cholera in that city. There were also six deaths of cholera infantum, and four of cholera morbus.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. The Atlantic's news exercised very little influence on the prices of breadstuffs. Inferior or low grades of flour were heavy, owing chiefly to local causes, which were operative last week, and sales were made at about 121 cents per barrel lower rates. Choice and extra grades were unchanged. Wheat was dull and tended downwards, while corn was without material change. Cotton was tallier dull at the official quotations.

Freights to Liverpool were firm. Flour was ongaged at 2s. per barrel, and grain at 6d., in ship'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, member of Congress from the Twelfth district of this State, has been appointed by Governor Seymour to the seat in the Court made vacant by the death of Judge &

The United States Circuit Court in Philadeless yesterday granted an injunction against the recostruction of the Wheeling bridge.

There were nearly nine feet of water in the shanel of the Ohio river at Pittsburg, yesterday.

The difficulty between the engineers and the Eric Railroad Company has been settled, and here after the trains will run as usual. Yesterday afternoun a committee of the engineers caned upon the or L ers of the road, and after a consultation, were sa infed that they misunderstood the meming of the rules and regularions of the superir cendent, and after the exp ana ion by the dicers of their true meaning, the engineers were satisfied, and agreed to return o the dray This sett ement of the differences is anconditional, no concessions being made on either side. It is estimated that the company has ost over one hundred thousand dollars by the action of the engineers, besides the damages to freight hat will have to be made good.

LATER FROM MEXICO. By an arr'val a New Or eans we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant. The political intelligence i unimportant. There was a report that a triffing engagement had taken place between the government troop, and a party of insurgents, in which the latter were beaten. Madame Sontag, the celebrated singer, while on her way back to the United States, was attacked by cholera, and died on the 16th inst AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Court Heren were in session last evening. The rai cost, and the Committee on Printing was called the fable. It concludes with ... tone resolutions directing recomm ndin . the Comptroller a learnise for proposals for publishing the advertisements, &c., and stipulating rules for the direction of bidders in making proposals. It is proposed to conclude a contract with newspapers offering to perform the work at the lowest price per line per thousand papers circulated in the city, exclusive of Sunday and extra issues. The Board adjourned till Monday next.

The House Carpenter's Association held a meeting at Merritt Hall, Spring street, last evening, at which the subject of a "Co-operative Trade Union" was very freely and favorably discussed.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has confirmed the decision of the Judge at Special Term, declaring the liability of insurance companies to taxation on their capital, and if the capital be not otherwise limited, on the fand upon which they do business A decision of Judge Roosevelt's, delivered in Special Term, as to the practice in suits against insurance ompathes, will also be found in our legal intelligence.

Some further evidence was elicited yesterday be fore Justice Osborn, respecting the firing of Mr. Jennings' store in Broadway. One of the parties under arrest, named White, has made a curious statement, declaring that Lyman Barr acknowledged to him that he set fire to the store after robbing it. The evidence will be found in another column.

The divorce case of Walker vs. Walker was coninued in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. A full report of the proceedings is given in another column. The trial still continues to attract crowds

Party Politics. Ohe Crisis. The Wnigs of the Two Sections-Day of the Whigs of the

We spread before our readers this morning, a chapter of copious extracts, chiefly from whigh journals, North and South, in reference to the reorganization in each section of the scattered fragments of the late national whig party. We commend these extracts to the careful attention of our readers, of all parties.

We are entering upon a political epoch of the highest importance and involving the most comprehensive issues, for good or evil, to this Union, and all the political developments foreshadowing the reconstruction of parties-for the grand campaign of 1856, are, therefore, of paramount interest. Things are now in a state of fearful confusion in both the old parties; the symptoms of their reorganization are bad -altogether bad-and promise little but mischief. From all the signs of the times. North and South, whig and democratic, anti-slavery and secession, sectional and factious, there is tendency to a continued demoralization in party politics-to a sectional warfare of the most deadly and dangerous character-to wide spread political corruptions—to sedition, seces sion, and disunion. The counsels of peace and of reconciliation between the two sections, are drowned in the universal clamor upon the slavery question. The Union, and the the glory, the grandeur, prosperity and the necessity of the Union, have become an old story. Danger surrounds us upon every side; yet the cry. so often repeated, is regarded with ridicule or indifference, while bold incendiaries are sapping the citadel of our strength, our unity, prosperity and our safety as a homogeneous people. Never, since the doption of the constitution, has the ghost of disunion risen before us in so "palpable a shape"-never were politicians, demagogues fanatics and scheming agitators of discord and revolution so busy and hopeful as now-never have the sober, conservative, reliable, patriotic masses of the people, North and South, been so utterly indifferent to the facts and scenes daily transpiring before their eyes, and all tending to the destruction of the moral, political, social and religious ties which bind the several parts

In reading over the political extracts which we publish this morning, we look in vain, ex cept among the Southern whig journals, for anything of that wholesome and enlarged spirit of political consistency which, at this crisis should animate the good and trusty men of all parties. The spoils-the spoils-lie at the bottom of all the plans and speculations of all others of our party ournals-union or disunion The leading whig papers of the North are only intent upon such a coalition as will command the spoils; and if a junction with all the antislavery, socialist and infidel factions of the day will accomplish the object, so be itlet the South secode. Such is their programme. The Charleston Mercury, the leading secession organ of the South, calls upon the South to rally for a stern resistance to the antislavery movements of the North. All very well; but the prospects of the spolls of a Southern confederacy are improving, and the Mercury hardly attempts to disguise its exultation in consequence. The Richmond Enquirer, a sort of half-and-half free soil and secession organ of the Cabinet, protests against any junction of the democratic party with the Southern whigs, for fear that the latter may come in for a share of the spoils. The present democratic party of the administration is good enough for such democratic organs as the Enquirer, as long as it commands the spoils. Let the Southern whigs go elsewhere. The democratic family is already sufficiently large for the plunder it has wen-or the poor whigs may help us if they will; but we can make no terms concaraing the spoils. They are welcome to our principles; but we cannot sacrifice our monopoly

of the Union together.

it will be seen, however, that the whig jour als of the South are generally opposed to any using of the Southern whig party with tac democratic party, as long as the latter range zes the free soil and secession coalition of the dininistration. And we were prepared for this or what would the Southern whigs gala i. hanging from W. H. Seward & Co. to the Van barens, the Benjamin F. Butlers and the ther democratic builders of the Bellatplatform? It is very evident, from our extracts that the Southern whig party is in no dauger of a fusion with the democratic party until the

latter shall undergo a most essential and

of the plunder.

thorough purification. But as the secession wing of the Southern democracy holds the ascendancy over the party in that quarter, and as th free soil wing holds the spoils in the North, and as both make common cause with the administration, as the head an | front of the present na ional democratic party, we may safely conclude that between the Southern whigs and the present dominant democratic organization there neither will nor can be any amalgamation in view of the next Pre-idential

The party prospects, then, for the campaign of 1856 are-First an overshadowing anti-Ne braska, anti-slavery Northern party, including the Northern whigs, some democratic free soilers, and all the outside abolition, socialist, and infi el factions. Secondly, an independent Southern National Union whig party, which may probably form a unction yet with the national democrats of New York and the North, upon constitutional principles. Thirdly, an administration democratic party, utterly powerless in the North and demoralized in the South. Should the Southern whigs, ignoring all their old, obsolete party issues, lay down a new, consistent, national and practical Union platform, they may still rally to their support the balance of power, even in the North. Let them, to this end, hold their Southern conventions, and take the initiative in the formation of the proposed national Union party. and make such arrangements for a national convention of the Union and Constitutional men of all parties as may be deemed expedient in the fulfilment of their plans. The whigs o the North are hopelessly cut off from a reunion with their late brethren of the South. The dominant administration democratic party, up on its present organization and associations, (i they shall continue, as they probably will,) is destined to an ignominious defeat in 1856 Neither Nebraska, nor the Gadsden treaty, nor a war with Spain can save it.

The Southern whice are inc position to commana the balance of power. Let them act accordingly, and they may right the ship of State, and defeat the conspirators against the Union North and South.

THE RECENT EVENTS AT SHANGHAE .- The ac count that we published yesterday of the Anglo-American exploit at Shangbae, reads more like an Iliad of the Homeric ages than a sober narrative of modern events. We have the same marvellous feats of prowess, the same apo theoses of favorite heroes, and the same glowing imagery that constitute the classic epic, and we want but the flowing numbers to complete the resemblance. We have even our Achilles in the person of the American commander, and we are assured by the chronicler of the scene that in the heat of the battle he appeared to be invested with God-like attributes, his usually small figure dilating into colossal proportions That our sailors and marines should have seemed demi-gods in the eyes of the Imperialists is natural enough, for we believe that never before were such terrific odds defeated by such a handful of men, and we may well excuse Jack for catching the infection and believing in his own divinity, when we take the extraordinary character of the achievement into account.

Speaking more seriously, nothing can more strikingly illustrate the resistless force by which the Anglo Saxon race sweeps from before it every obstacle opposed to its progress, than the events to which we allude. Here have been two armies of Chinese in presence of each other for months, carrying on a system of in effective hostilities, and unable either of them to make the slightest impression upon the position of the other. Some incidental outrages committed upon the foreign settlement sused the blood of the English and Americans and with a force of only three hundred men against ten thousand, in little more than an hour they drive the Imperialists from their entrenchments, and take possession of their forts. Their exclusive system once broken through, what barriers can feeble, enervated barbarians like these oppose to the energy and determination of a race which takes no account of numbers, and which makes a merit of triumphing over difficulties? They have, hitherto, only found a protection in the moderation and good feeling of the European and Amercian nations: but the time is evidently near at hand when the latter will have to abandon the neutrality which they have up to the present time observed, and to declare themselves for the party with which they are naturally allied by interest and sentiment. The events at Shanghae have opportunely arrived to hasten a decision that should have been sooner come to, and our government, as well as that of England, will commit a great political fault, if they are deterred by any feelings of misplaced delicacy r squeamishness from profiting by the present favorable conjuncture of circumstances, to make such terms with the insurgents as their countenance, if not their active co-operation,

will now enable them to secure. THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL AT San Francisco -In the state of collapse into which the war excitement has fallen in France, the arrest of M. Dillon by the authorities at San Francisco, has proved quite a god-send to the Paris newspapers. There are so few subjects on which they dare speak out their minds, that topics of this sort are sure to have expended upon them an unusual amount of force and earnestness. We are, therefore, not surprised to find these journals filled with commentaries and reflections somewhat stronger than the importance of the occasion calls for, and which, although not positively warlike in their tone, yet border closely upon it. In recognizing that the decision of Judge Hoffman was erroneous as regards the legal point involved in the consul's arrest, we have done all that the French government had a right to expect from us, and were we to go farther and consent to salute his flag, it would only be establishing a precedent which would render the consular office a shield for violations of international law that could not for a moment be tolerated in any civilized

"By AUTHORITY," OR How ?- The little norning organ of the free soil, soft shell administration democracy, has been virtually read out of Tammany Hall for its abuse of the Iri h Catholics, but still consoles itself under cover of the administration, and still keeps up a brisk fire against the Hibernians. The Washngten Union says nothing, but yet once more oc ask, is this abuse of our Irish Catholic popuation, by one of the organs of the administraion, "by authority," or how? If John Cochane could be made to swallow the Nebraska ill, surely there is power enough in the Cabinet, or Kitchen Cabinet, to make the Morning Diar sing to the music of the Washington

THE GADSDEN TREATY-THE HURRY OF THE House.-The bill making appropriations of ten millions of dollars for the relief of Santa Anna, according to the stipulations of the Godsden treaty, was taken up yesterday in the House, with an evident resolution o the part of the administration devotees to push it straight through. Col. Benton's plan for crushing it upon a question of privilege, was instantly overruled. Could not listen to such a nonsensical proposition, when Santa Anna has graclously iven us only to the thirtieth, in which time we are either to pay the money or let it alone. And so Old Bullion was reduced to the privilege of an hour to speak against the bill; and the debate went on, the administration men having resolved to "go it blind" for the treaty. as a proof of their loyalty and devotion to their masters.

We have shown that there is nothing in this treaty, except the interests of the stockjobbers and speculators concerned. It neither gives us El Paso, which commands the southern passage through the Rocky Mountain range, nor the mouth of the Colerade of the Gulf of California. without which the free navigation of the gulf is all moonshine. El Paso, or the Pass, and the mouth of the Colorado are still retained by Santa Anna for another speculation. We are released from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which binds us to protect the Mexican frontiers against the invasions of our wild Indians. But as we acquire the identical country to which the plundering expeditions of the Apaches against travellers are chiefly directed, the release is no release at all. We get the Indians with the territory, and pay ten millions for the exclusive possession of them. We buy the Apaches of Santa Anna, who releases us from the duty of fighting them, if we think proper to allow them to murder and plunder our own people with impunity, within our own territory.

The House having failed to institute an investigation into the secret and outside agencies and interests connected with this Galsden treaty, it is still possible that there are men in the Senate acquainted with the facts, who will have the extra courage and the independence which seem to be required for a tearless exposure of the imposition, in plain English, from first to last-from the original twenty millions to the reduced quid pro que of ten millions. There is otherwise a fair prospect that instead of reducing the revenues to deplete the treasury, Guthrie will be compelled to ask a loan to meet deficiencies before the adjournment of the next session. The Gadsden treaty opens the treasury and lets the spoilsmen in Having no assurance of power beyond their present term, it is evidently the policy and the purpose of the administration and its partizans in Congress to clean out the treasury while they can. The tariff project for reducing the revenues is a humbug-a trick for pulling wool over the eyes of the innocent people. The game is the spoils, and all that can be had.

OUR NOVEMBER ELECTIONS .- THE DEMOCRATIC FREE SOILERS .- The Evening Post is becoming seriously befogged concerning the prospects of our November elections, and is particularly anxious respecting the policy of the soft shell and the hard shell democracy upon the Nebraska question. It has discovered that Nebraska has split the hards into two factions, each of which will probably run a candidate for Governor; but is very fearful that the softs will also explode at their Syracuse convention into two or three little cliques, if the administration shall insist upon making Nebraska the Shibboleth of good standing in the orthodox church. Now we have just one word of advice for our anti-Nebraska, free soil poets of the Past. Mr. Renjamin F Butle has declared that he would rather vote for Seward for President than for Judge Douglas. He has thus probably indicated the course which the Post itself intends to pursue. If, therefore, our neighbors of the Post are only desirous of being on the strong side in November, they had better go over to the Seward interest at once. We should not be at all surprised, if from the demoralizing spoils policy of the administration and other merely incidental causes, the New York democrats, of both factions. were to be entirely excluded from the next Congress and the next Legislature, leaving not a solitary man to tell the tale of the wrongs of the hard shells, or the sufferings of the softs, at Albany or at Washington. Such are the siens of the times.

Th Eric Railroad Troubles. SETTLEMENT OF THE DIPPICULTIES—OVER \$100,600 LOSS TO THE COMPANY.

The differences which have existed between this comonny and the engineers was satisfactorily settled yes terday, and the engineers have returned to their duties A meeting of the engineers was held yesterday noon, at Susquehanna. The committee appointed to confer with Mr McCallum on Sunday submitted their report, after which a resolution was unanimously adopted to return towork. The result of the meeting was telegraphed to Mr. McCallum, and orders were accordingly issued for the business to be resumed. The trains from this morning will be run the same as before the strike. A ger tleman extensively connected in this road states that the loss has been over \$15,000 per day, besides the damages to be paid on freight.

Night express due at 9 46 A. M. arrived at 11.37 A. M Mail train arrived at 8.55 P. M. on time. Two Paterson traios arrived and departed regular. Mail train at 8 45 A. M.; express train at 6.22 P. M. The following correspondence took place between the superintendent and the committee of engineers:—

NEW YORK AND EMER RAHROAD,
Office General Superintendent,
NEW YORK, Jane 24.
To John Donohue, WM. Schmer, John C. Mediane,

To John Positive, who explained Rule 6th, Supplementary Instructions of May 15th, as follows—

"The rule simply means this: That the engineer is responsible for the running off at a switch at a station where his train stops, whether he shall run off before or after receiving a signal to go forward, from a switchman crany other person." But no engineer will be discharged under such discussioners, without a full hearing of the cast, or unless its shall be clearly shown that he run off three childs are careful as a supplementary of this case, or unless its shall be clearly shown that he run off onder such characterises, whose a few hat he run off through his own carelessuess.

Eyreference to what is called the Posting Rules, I would again say that it has not been extended except to the several divisions of this read and its branches, in all of which this company has a financial interest, and that we have no intention of extending it further.

Respectfully yours.

D. C. McCALLUM,

have no intention of extending it turther.

Respectfully yours,

D. C. McCallum,
General Superintendent.

Susquemannan Deroy June 20, 1854.

D. C. McCallum, Eso., General Superintendent.

New York and Eric Rainneat—

At a meeting of the engineers of the New York and
Eric Rainread, held at the United States Hotel, to hear
the report of the committee—upon hearing which reports, and reading the letter of D. C. McCallum—it was
unanimously manimously
Resolved. That the letter of D. C. McCallem, Esq., to
our committee, as road before us this day, in addition to
the verbal statement of Mr. McCallem to the committee.

Reserved. That we present to our committee on warment thanks for the constant manner in which the bave performed all of the ardnous duties imposed upo Reselved, That we make every effort to resume our

Work.

Resolved, That the committee immediately inform Mr.

McCallum of our action at this meeting.

JOHN DONOHUE,

WM. SCHRIER,

JOHN C. MEGINNIS.

Committee.

Court Calendar-This Day. U. S. IDETRICT COURT—Nos. 42, 17, 60, 51, 58, 16, 67, 68, 47, 14, 51, 54, 55, 50, 46, 57, 40, 56, STREAM COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 91, 42, 52, 6, 74, 26, 8, 38, 41, 93 to 98.

507, 319, 583, 584, 514, 75, 80, 823, 832 [4 624, 625. Coznob P.Zes.—Walker divorce care still o.

Incendiarism in New York. THE INCENDIARY FIRE AT MR. W. T. JE GINGS' STORE, 231 BROADWAY—STATEMENT OF A SUPPOSED AC-

The examination of the person who have been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the store of kr. Jennings, tailor, Broadway, on the 25th of April—when the serious calamity occurred . aich resulted in the death of nearly a cozen of our colleges, besides injuring many morecommenced a. 10 o'clock yesterday morning, before Jus-tice Osborn in the magistrate's room at the Tombs. The first ritness called was Mr. W. T. Jennings, who depose d to the burning of the store, and that he believed the it was purposely set on fire, from the fact that, as ne was informed by those who first reached the burning building, the fire was first discovered in the third or fourth story, where, on the day in question, there had been no fire used or made by his employes on those floors; and that from information he has received he believes that the said premises were set on fire as afore-said, and a quantity of silks and ready made clothes

said, and a quantity of silks and ready made clothes stelen therefrom by Lyman Barr, John Hendricks alias George Harris, Robert White, Edwin Snyder alias Taylor, George Eager, Franc's Howard and Ceorge Lowery, as some of the said persons, as he is informed, have confessed having set fire to the said store, or been concerned therein.

Corner Hilton was next placed on the stand and sworn, when he testified to holding inquests upon the bedies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the falling of one of the side walls of Mr. Johnings' store at the time of the fire, and that it was the unanimous opinion of the jury empanuelled by him to investigate the causes of their deaths, and as to what manner the fire originated, that the premises had been entered from the roof, and that the same had been feloniously set on inc.

the roof and that the same had been telemously set on live.

Richert White, alias Bloucher, who was arrested some days ago, (as reported in the NEW York HERAID,) made the following statement:—I know Lyman Burr, Eswin Sayder, alias Taylor. George Lowery, John Hendricks, alias George Harris, George Lowery, John Hendricks, alias George Harris, George Fager and Francis Howard. I remember the night of the fire at Jennings & Co. 2, 231.

Hendray 11 was string on the steps of the Hall of Accorda in the Park, when the fire broke out; Lowery and several others were with me; immediately after the fire was eiscovered. Lowery said to me, "I'll net my life Lyman Earr set that pleco on fire?" I remained on the steps of the Hall of Records until an engine came, with I caught hold of the rope and went to the lice, everything assed along well enough until the next day, the steps of the Hall of Records until an engine came, when I cought hold of the rope and went to the fice evrything passed along well enough until the next day when I met Snyder, cans. Taylor, at Britton's bowling salcon, opposite Washington market, about 10 o'closk in the morroing I sale to him, "What do you think of that fire loss night?" when he called me saids and said he had something to tell me; says he, 'If you will keep a secret, I'll tell you something." I said, 'Very well?" he then said, 'Last night Paur and me committed a burgists." I saked him where; he replied. 'In the hone which was on fire last night." I then asked him what they did there, to which he replied, "Me. Barr, and two others, whose names I don't wast to mention, went into the building through the scuttle, and carried off about \$500 worth of goods, and after we took the soods, we came back and gathered up some paper and things into a pile, and then seed nooks a containing camplees and poured it upon the pile and all around upon the floor, and then set it on fire with a match,' he also said, "Tomotow we are going to dispose of the goods by taking them to Poughkeepsie;' Barr and Snyder have to my knowledge, leen associating together for some time; on the afternoon of the day on which the fire occurred, I saw Barr and Snyder talking together there were going to "do" a place in Bronoway that night; I asked them where, when Barr said, "I aint likely to fell you that." The examination was then adjourned sine die.

Board of Councilinen.

Monday, June 26, 1854.

Edwin J. Brown, Esq., presiding.

PERTIONS AND REMONSTRANCES REFEREND.

Of Engine Longany No. 36, for a new engine.

Of forty ladies residing above Fifty-sinth street, asking that the licerse of Messrs. Miller & Barth, stage propietors, be confirmed, and complaining of the Manhatanyille line.

intville line.

Of Ralph P. Parber and others, to be organized into an engine company in the Sixteenth ward.

Of A. Willis and others, to have Eighth svenue paved with grante block, below Fifty second street.

Of A. M. Colter and others, to have the grade of Second avenue altered.
Of Bradish Johnson, against a sewer in Forty-seventh

street.
Of Collier & Dugan, against a sewer in Twenty seventh

street.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Councilman GANNON—To flag 120th street, from First avenue to the East river.

By Councilman RAYMOND—To extend the pier at the foot of Sixth street, East river, to the line of Tompkins

Also, to build house for Fugine Company No. 43. ADVERTISING THE PROCESSINGS

The mirority of the Committee on Printing submittel a lengthy report, which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. Appended to the report was the fol-

lowing resolutions:—

Bessived, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, described to advertise for propose a for advertising for the departments, the temmor council, so debe efficient reports of the strength of the term of one year and also.

Resolved That the following rules shall be observed:—

1. Bidder to share by the line for each time published.

2. Bidders shall set furth under affidevit, as near their faily circulation in the city of New York, exclusive of the Sunday and extra issues.

unday and extra issues.

3 The award to be in de to the newspapers offering to exform the work at the lowest rates per one thousand papers secirculated in the city.

4 The 'empirolier to report the hid, and his award, to be Cowmen Council for confirmation.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

City Intelligence.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL - Orders have been issued by our public authorities that cases of Asiatic chelera may b taken to Pellevue Hospital whenever it was more con venient than the Cholera Hospital, at No. 105 Franklin

propriated \$3,800 for powder, fireworks, &c., to cele

street. Fireworks at Madison square.....

For six hands of music, to perform at the City Hall, Madison square, Tompkins square, Jackson square, Eighty-sixth street Reservoir, and the Crystal Palace, with the expense of preparing for their accommodation, \$650; ringing church bells and chiming those of Trinity, \$100; for powder for the Veteran Corps, \$50. The balance of the appropriation is to go for printing, advertising and incidental expenses.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MONNOUTH .- To-morrow will be celebrated the battle of Monmonth, in New Jersey one of the hardest fought battles of the revolutionary struggle. An encampment upon the battle ground was made yesterday by various military companies, under the command of General E. V. R. Wright, of Hudson the command of General E. V. R. Wright, of Hudson, N. V. Mil'ary companies are expected to be present, from Philadelphia and New York, and from all parts of New Jorsey. Also General Houston and Senator Douglas, Gevernor Horatio Seymour and Governor Bigler, were expected to participate in the celebration. General Houston will deliver the oration of the day. Extentive preparations have been made for the celebration of this day. The battle grounds are a few miles from Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county.

The First Department,—The following letter is published in the Cincinnali maners, which was received there

lished in the Cincinnati papers, which was received there by Miles Greenwood, Chief Engineer of the Fire Depart

ment, in that city :—

No. 8 City Hall—New York, June 20, 1854.

Dean Sir.—I have been requested to inform you that the special committee of the New York Common Council on the "re-organization of the New York Fire Department," intend visiting Cincinnati in the early part of July, for the purpose of inspecting the practical operation of the steam fire engines, and of obtaining such other information as will enable them to prepare a plan for the re-organization of our own fire department on a sound and permanent basis. It is supposed that the committee will start on or about the 6th of July. Any examunication from you in regard to their visit, will recommittee the start of t communication from you in regard to their visit, will receive the immediate attention of
Very respectfully yours, D. S. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Masonic -The interesting ceremonies peculiar to the mesonic fraternity, viz :- The laying of the corner stones of the new St. John's Hall, which is to be located at the corner of the Bowery and Delancey streets, was percenter of the Bowery and Delancey streets, was performed on Sunday afternoon, by Henry C. Atwood, Esq., M. W. Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accept d Masons of the State of New York; M. P. Sov-Gr. Commander of the Supreme Grand Council of Sov. Gr. Ins. Genl. of the thirty-third degree, and P. C. M. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York. It is said these are the same stones that were laid by Gen. Joseph Morton, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in the year 1802, under St. John's Hall, in Frankfort street, were now stands that notice edited into an affective living.

notice edifice known as French's Hotel.

INEX CARMESS — The dirt carimen held a meeting last night, in Union Hall, on the corner of Twenty second sirect and Third avenue. Francis Mc Partlin was estled to the chair, and Michael Cormion was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was to further the union of the dirt carimen, by the initiation of new members. The dirt carimen are resolved to act together for their mutual benefit, and securing the remuneration for their services which they think proper and reasonable.

Attractor as Sugara, A was a warmed Bernard Machan.

vices which they think proper and reasonable.

ATHESTY AT SUICHE.—A man named Barnard Mechan, living at 54 Orange street, on Sunday attempted to commit said de by hanging himself, in the second story. He was almest inmediately discovered, and cut down. He was almest interested discovered, and cut down. He was a man to the alive, and taken to the New York Hospital, where reatentives were applied.

DIED IN A CRIL—Condense Browser—Meria Houston, a wimm of intemerate habits, was found lying in one of the streets of the Fourth ward, on Sunday evening, in a state of brasily interication. She was taken to the Fourth ward Staffon house, where ahe was put into a cell by the door own. In the morning she was found dead. Coroner Ellion yesterday held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemporance, was rendered. Deceased was a native of freland, 27 years of age.

Errors Standard Case—On Sonday pight, about 10

SERIOTS STABING CASE -On Southy night, about 10 octock, a difficulty occurred between two men, in Fifty-second street, near the Seventh avenue, named Patrick Rafferty and Michael McCo, when the Later stabbed th

former, indicting so serious a wound that it is not pected he will recover. He then made his escape, a has not since been heard of.

FROWED — The propeller Jersey Blue, bound to the pert from New Haven, run into the sloop Belle of Ne Restelle, on Friday morning, at Hurl date, sowns damaging the latter, and knocking overboard Joi The mas Flanggan, a boy belonging to the schooner, we unfortunately suck before assistance could reach his and was drowned.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT -The fire at Greenpoint on S day n-erning took place in the premises of Sc. Co. Their less was \$3,500, and no insurance, is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERAID.

New YORK, (72 Clinton st.,) June 23, 1854.

Sum—The letter which appeared in your paper of Su day morning, signed "Twenty Readers," and which r fers to a nuvance near Jefferson Market, is falso, as r gards me, (if the allusion be so intended.) from bogh ning to end. I merely stand on the sidewalk of Six avenue for the purpose of solling a few articless, in ord to earn an honest living, and I do not deal in vegetabl at all. I hope sir, you will give the letter an unquafied contradiction. I remain, sir, your ob! sace in, (her X mark).

MARGAREF HAGAN.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The Knowfnomme Har Excriment.—Yesterday after noon, two young frahmen, named James Perkins at James Hegan, were brought before Justice Blatchley, of complaint of Mrs. Michael Howland, charging them with a stone. It appeared in evident that, as the lady and her husband were proceedings how an Sunday evening, the 18th inst., they were assault with stones by the defendants, after passing them of Third avenue, rear the new entrance to the consecter. One of the missiles struck her on the arm, and hart he so much that she was marable to use it for several day A celored boy, named Hezefriah Hunter, identified the detendants, and stated that they threatened an assau upon him because he were a Know Nothing hat; the when Mr. Howland and wife passed them, Perkins said "There goes an American man and a Know Yothing—I him have it," and with that both threw stones. The fience was clearly proved, and the defendants were convicted and Sined—Perkins \$10, and Hogan \$5. The precuting parties were disposed to be lonient, homes the light pusishment. The defendants paid their lines, an aravelled.

Expression in the Etheory Struck Struck—An occur

ight punishment. The defendants paid their fines, ar ravelled.

Expression in the Funes Street Street.—An occurrence of an unusual character took place at a quarter before 8 o'clock has ovening, which created some excitment among the residents along Fulton street. A loar cise, similar to the report of a cannon, proceeded from the Fulton street sawer, opposite Pineapple street, and the president of the process of the vicinity were sensibly shaken, and horses attached to rebick hecome frightened, and, in some cases, almost up manageable. The noise proceeded along the sewer ticks street, and the manholes all along were force of a by the vicinese of the conflicting elements, which it is supposed was a concentration of four as siving from dampness and other causes. Blue flam were emitted from the culverts at the cross streets; are fiver 'cyle states that two boys, who stood near the ottance of the culvert at the corner of Fultun and Cocord streets, had their hair scorehold in consequence. Is probable that the cause was produced by the breaking of gas pipes. No damage was done, as far as we asce taips.

of gas pipes. No damage was done, as far as we asce taine.

RAFR.—Yesterday, Samuel Fee, residing at the corne of Van Brent and Tremont streets, South Brooklyn, we breught before Justice Blatchley, on the complaint of Letry Haele, a German girl, aged eighteen years, which are so that the complaint of Letry Haele, a German girl, aged eighteen years, which are so that the same time of the complainant lives with a respectable German family neared Brinckman, who eccupy a portion of the same house in which Fee resides. In her evidence are state that about 12 o'clock on the night of the 18th inst. Fee broke eyen the door of her apartment, and committe the alleged offence. She did not know who it was at the time. Mis. Brinckman, bring awakened by the scream of the girl, threw up the window sash, and, on looking of the girl, threw up the window of the room occapied by the girl. He was subsequently arrested, and after the examination yesterday, was held to answer the action of the Grand Jury. He is a married man, about thirty dive years of age. The girl bears an excellen repeation, and is rather prepossessing in appearance.

CornaGROIS ASSAULT—On Saturday evening, about It was a subsequently as a young man named Henry Staves, in the employ of J. M. Holder, butcher, Navy Market, was me turning home, he was knocked down on the corner of Hudson avenue and York street, and most brutally beat en, and his week's wages taken from him.

Naval Intelligence.

The bark Tally Ho, from the coast of Africa and Por Praya, arrived at Boston 25th ginst., reports leaving at Port Praya U. S. frigate Constitution, Commedore Mayo to sail on a cruise down the coast as soon as she had taken stores from the Nevada, which arrived on the 28th

The sleep of war Dale, Commander Whipple, was crub

ult.

The sloop of war Dale, Commander Whipple, was cruising near the river Congo.

The lally Ho brings a letter bag from the Constitution also a corporal of marines, an invalid, and ten discharged seamen.

The following is a dist of the officers of the Constitution:—John Rudd, commander; S. F. Hazari, B. M. Fone, Samuel Larkin, A. G. Clary, C. S. McDonough lieutenants; C. R. P. Rogers, flag leutenant; M. G. Dela by, fleet, surgeon; J. H. Watmough, pursor; Brevet Major, N. S. Waldron, captain of marines; J. L. Burtt, passed assistant surgeon; J. C. Colman, assistant surgeon; Ovlille tenest, acting master; Lewellyn Boyle, cammofore's secretary; C. E. Fotter, W. H. Dani, A. Am strong, W. L. Bradford, midshipmen; Edward Cobb. commodore's clerk; W. L. Swasey, captain's clork; R. Restroon, pursor's cell th; E. Chamberlain, acting beat-swein; A. S. Lawis, goner: Lewis Holmes, expenter; William Bennett, salimaker.

The U. S. frigate Columbia, bearing the broad peanum of Commodore & Clerk; T. Newton, dropped down to Hampton Ecode on the 24th instant, from Norfolk, preparatory to resiling for Hayti, where she carried Gon. Canheau and tody, who gives out on a secret mission, supposed to be to regerate a treaty with the Haytiens. The following a laist of her officers:—Commodore—J. F. Newton, Cajialn—E. J. Fondergrast. Lieutenants—T. A. Hunt, A. T. V. Gran W. B. Roselia and internation.

s a list of her officers:—Commodore—J. F. Newton, Captain—E. J. Fondergrast. Lieutenants—T. A. Hunt, A. T. V. Grav, W. B. Renshaw, Richard L. Love (flaz), J. R. M. Mullany, J. T. Bankhead, E. T. Dunn. Purser—Solemon Sharp. Fleet surgeon—R. J. Maccoon. Passed assistant surgeon—J. B. Whiting. Assistant surgeon—R. Lewis Chaplin. Acting master—M. T. Jones. Commodore's scretary—G. M. Newton. Passed Midshigmen—N. T. West, Chus. P. McGary, L. H. Newman, Jos. D. Blake, James Bruce. Midshipman—R. W. Meade, Jr., Captain's cierk—C. Collier. Purser's clerk——Denson. Boatswain—J. J. Young. Gunner—Elijah Haskeil Carpenter—C. Jordan. Sallmaker—R. Hunter.

Omo and Mississippi Railroad.—The opening of the first division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which is to connect the cities of Louisville and Cincinnatti, will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday, the 29th. The celebration will be under the supervision of the City Council of Cincinnati, and the hospitalities of that city have been tendered to their guests. The railroad is opened to Seymour, and on the 20th there will be an excursion from Cincinnati to that place and back, and on the same evening a grand dinner at Coleman's

Green Turtle-A Hint to the Uninitiated.—
Wou d you enjoy a dish of good old fashioned turtle, you will find it at BAYARD'S, State street.

The Druminds of the Age.—At the Present day we want something most elegant and attractive in the style of hats. KNOX is the man to produce it. His summer heavers are the most captivating articles in the hat line that can be found. They are the regular Rocky mounts it, beaver, core, graceful, and, above all, light and siry. With one of them on, a man may dely het weather and coup d'ableil. All he has to do is to get under the shale of one of them and he freis like another being. He dreams of Nova Zemalk and the "cool Etypescu shades." His stores are at 125 Fulton street, and under the Prescott House, in Broadway.

Hall, Hatter-First in Fashion-No. 412Broadway corner of Lispenard streets, in calling the attentian of the public to his white and drab beavers, casimere and napt dress bats for summer wear, with confider ce asserts they are unsurpassed, ventilated and adapted
to the precent season by the use of metaite foil invisibly
inserted on the band of the bat, whereby perspiration is
prevested from striking through and soiling the outer surface and band of the bat. Besides the different hrands of
felt and straw hats, he recommends to the traveller his
rai road hat, and to the citizen his Sengtor hat also cavaller,
artist wice awake. Froch mixed, pearl, chocclate Panama Grenada, Leghotn, hemp, West India, and other varieties.

The Arabia leaves Jersey City, Wednesday, or liverpool - Persons wishing to send their likenesses to heir friends should call to-day. Star occases, crayons, and laid aguerrectypes taken at ROOT'S premium galery, 35.5 Broadway.

Cameo-Daguerreotypes, by Chas. H. Wil-MMON. Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fultou street, oppo-

Daguerrean Gallery, Furniture and Apparatus stylight and fixtures, with an inviting entrance, is offered for cale for \$150. For further particulars call and yamin the premises, 275 Eighth avenue near Twenty-fourth street. N. B.—Call between 9 and 4 o'clock.

Reese & Co.—The 200,000 Dugmerrectypes taken and circulated among the people from the orizinal 2s. picture factory. 299 Broadway, in two years past, at the standard price of 25 cents, are not excelled in quality or price by any works of the art exhibited elsewhere.

Rees & Co.—The only Rees & Co. have removed to 355 Broadway (as can be seen by the New York Directory of 1825-4), where they have appearing second delicins and facilities for taking 25 cent deguarrooty per by their German secret and machinery. 385 Broadway (formerly 286).

Waters' winner, with improved sealer; T. Gilbert & Co. a planos, with and without the gollan; Gilbert's bounded pianos, with and without the gollan; Gilbert's bounded pianos. It allett & Comston's pianos, and those of eight other makers; S. D. & H. W. Smitt's, and Goodman & Baldwin's melodeons, music and music merchandise of all kinds, in melodeons, music and music merchandise of all kinds, in greater variety and of tetter quality than cyn be found at any other establishment, at HOSACE WattErs', Solling. Broadway Mr. Waters' motto being Quick sales and small profits," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly seiling.

New Music.—Our Girls, Ballad; words by C. D. Svass; music composed and delicated to the ladies of America by Thomas Baker. Plain title 25 cents; with leavily Huminster despette, 25 cents. BORACE WA-TRUS. Pusitisher, 333 Broadway. N.B.—Music sunt by mail postage due.

Jewelry at Manufacturers' Prices.—Rich sets of fine gold jewelrs, bracelets, breastlins, liekets, earling, clasins, chatchines, &c., of first quality only, for sale at the factory of the subscriber.

DAVID RAIT, 281 Broadway, up stairs.

\$15 only for a beautiful Country Rest on the 30th June, 1834. Each inhearth of for \$15 will re-ceive a warrantee dead for four building for, 25 he min-fret, or a farm of from two to twenty were a few em-scribers only wasted to close the books. Apply imme-diately to CLAS. WOOD 20th Greadway, where mays and pamphiets can be had gratin.